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libraries of the prisons and reformatories of the State; and that the administration of the libraries be placed under the direction of the New York State Library.

XIII. "That there be established in the office of the Superintendent of Prisons at Albany a bureau of criminal statistics for the purpose of collecting, tabulating and publishing the statistics relating to crime and punishment in the State.

XIV. "That immediate provision be made for the establishment in the office of the Superintendent of Prisons of an employment bureau for paroled and discharged convicts.

XV. "Finally, and as an essential basis of any permanent improvement of existing prison conditions, the Commission urgently recommends the consolidation and reorganization of the various offices, boards and commissions which now divide among them the administration of the prison affairs of the State, into a permanent State Department of Correction to which the entire penal administration of the State shall be committed." R. H. G.

**Reforms in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.**—In the current issue of the prison publication "Good Words," from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., we learn that in three years since the publication began many important changes have been effected in the prison world. The mark is clearing from the prison atmosphere. The old theory of vindictive vengeance is no longer popular.

The Reforms mentioned are as follows:

Abolition of stripes—substitution of plain, unmarked clothes.

Men addressed by name instead of by number.

Two half-holidays a week for games and pastime on the grounds.

Abolition of the silent system.

Freedom of conversing at meals and elsewhere.

Full orchestra with professional director.

Letter writing once a week.

Allowed to buy more tobacco monthly.

Allowed to buy and use safety razors.

Allowed to have lights on until 10 p. m.

Better food.

Motion pictures.

Sanitary barber shop.

Games with outside baseball teams.

R. H. G.

**Municipal Civil Service Examination in New York for Superintendent of Women Prisoners**—Date: April 6, 1915.

1. Discuss the need of a physical examination of women prisoners, upon their admission to a Workhouse, and outline the scope of such a physical examination.

2. Outline clearly the special regulations which you would deem necessary for the care, in a Workhouse, of prisoners who are addicted to the use of drugs. Give your reason for each regulation.

3. What steps would you take to make certain that the prison and the cells are always in a clean and sanitary condition?

4. (a) What prison occupations would you provide for short term women prisoners, sent to a Workhouse for misdemeanors? (b) Indicate clearly the classes of prisoners which you would assign to each of these occupations.

5. What activities would you introduce in a Workhouse for short term women prisoners with a view to training them to become law-abiding, and self-supporting upon their release.

6. Prepare a set of regulations governing the receipt and dispatch of mail by prisoners in a Workhouse for short term misdemeanants.

7. What action should a matron take in each of the following cases? Give your reasons for your answer.

(a) While in charge of a gang of twelve prisoners, outside of the prison, two prisoners start to run away in opposite directions.

(b) A prisoner assaults another prisoner in the mess hall.

(c) A matron finds one bichloride of mercury tablet on the floor of a cell in the morning.

8. (A) Describe clearly, using diagrams if necessary, the manner in which you would check profuse bleeding—(a) on the scalp; (b) at the calf of the leg; (c) at the wrist; (d) at the neck. (B) What assistance would you give a prisoner who has been rendered unconscious by receiving a severe electric shock? Describe your action in detail.

9. Discuss the dietary of a prison for short-term female misdemeanants, under the following subjects, giving full particulars, under each heading: (a) Elements of the menu; (b) supervision over food supplies; (c) supervision over cooking; (d) serving of meals.

10. Outline the manner in which prisoners convicted of offenses connected with, or arising out of a sporting life should be cared for in a Workhouse, covering the following points: (a) Admission; (b) hospital care; (c) discipline; (d) prison occupations; (e) release.

Write a report of not less than three, nor more than five pages to the Commissioner of Correction enumerating the objects which a judge seeks to accomplish by sending a woman to a workhouse for misdemeanors. Arrange the objects in the order of their relative importance in your opinion, and state clearly how you would, in the administration of a workhouse, endeavor to accomplish each of these objects.

Leonhard Felix Fuld, New York City,  
Civil Service Commission.

**Punishment for False Oath in Arabia.**—Prof. Marcello Finzi has published in pamphlet form *I pergiuro falsa testimonianza e calunnia presso i arabi*, formerly contained in the December (1913) issue of *La Scuola Positiva*, the organ of the Roman school of *Applicazione giuri dico-criminale* of which Enrico Ferri is director.

A false oath is punished by the Arabians by religious penance: the manumission of a slave; supplying necessities to twelve paupers; or fasting for three days. It is not punishable unless the guilty had full knowledge of the facts, was in full control of his mental faculties, not affected by sickness or drunkenness, and did not act through passion, for "Allah will not punish for an unconsidered word" (K. Scua II, v. 225). The place where the falsity is said affects the gravity of the crime. It is more serious in Mecca or in a mosque. The mute can be found guilty of this crime.